LEGISLATURE'S LAST ACT

Appropriation Bill Carried Through by a Padded Vote in the House.

The Speaker Added an Imaginary Vote to Give It the Necessary Majority-Changes Made in Conference-Robey's Last Victory.

By virtue of a handy man in the Speaker's chair and a padded roll call, the Democrats succeeded at midnight in getting the general appropriation bill through the Legislature. As was the case with the gerrymander outrage, a number of House Democrats protested loudly against it off the floor and voted for it when it came to the final scratch. The bill never got away from the Senate until noon, and then it was loaded up with smendments, raising it about \$170,000. It then lay on the Speaker's table until 3:30 P. M., giving right of way to the nasty job of the Madison saloon keepers to gerrymander Judge Friedley out of office.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS FORCED INTO CAUCUS. When the bill, as amended, was handed down. Mr. Cullop had the reading dispensed with. He then moved that the House decline to concur and this was cara big surprise party. Cullop made the usual motion for a conference committee, whelmingly defeated. Just there is where the opponents of the bill lost their golden opportunity. Had they moved to reconaider and table this last vote they would have had the thing clinched. But they did not, and snother bill was handed down to

be read. Such confusion prevailed in the House that the reading could not be heard. Ader rushed up and had a brief consultation with the Speaker. Going back be moved a recess. The Speaker declared it carried, and announced that there would be a Democratic caucus in the Speaker's room

"at once." The "kickers," about twenty-five in number, stand out, and all the pleading Ader, Curtis and others could do did no good until they promised that the cancus should not be binding. Then most of them

It was binding, however, Cullop and Curtis spoke, and explained that if something was not done the Democratic party would be in a hole, and the kickers were overruled. It would be hard for a Democratic caucus to meet without committing an outrage, and this one determined that no Republican should be put on the conference committee. This is an unheard-of discourtesy to the minority party, but Speaker Curtis carried it out. After they came out of caucus, Cullop moved a conference committee, and the Democrats carried it.

The Speaker appointed Cullop and Ader.

The conference committee did not get to work until about 5:30 o'clock, and then soon adjourned for supper. At 7 o'clock they began again, and it was 10 o'clock before they finished. They went over the whole bill, item by item, and the Senators receded on a large number of the raises made by their body, in fact on all the specific appropriations, simply holding its own on maintenance. After they got through their four hours of work a new bill had to be gotten out by the typewriter, and this took another hour. Time wore on and on and the members of

both houses became thoroughly fagged out.
The clock was turned back, members elipped down to Mike Cain's bar in the cellar or into the Speaker's room, and a few got into fine condition. It was fully 11:30 when Cullop and Ader appeared in the House with the report, and there was a sigh of relief. They told the members who gathered around them that they had cut the bill about \$25,000 below what it was when it left the House. The clerk of the House read the bill and nobody understood it.

on the part of the committee: Myron King's salary as private secretary of the Governor stands at \$1,800, instead of

Cullop then took it and ran over it more slowly, noting these points of agreement

\$1,500, as fixed by the House. The Senate's raise to \$15,000 of the State University appropriation for a new building is cut to \$50,000, as in the original bill.

The appropriation of \$25,900 for the Grand Army encampment or dedication of the soldiers' monument is stricken ont.

The maintenance fund for Purdue is cut from \$40,000, fixed by the Senate, to \$30,000, as first passed by the House.

The maintenance of the Boys' Reform ble-m School is fixed at \$65,000, a raise of \$5,000 ont. from the benate's.

The House's amendment giving \$60,000 to the Eastern insane hospital is stricken out and the maintenance fund of the hospital is raised \$10,000, making it \$95,000. The maintenance fund of the Northern

ineane hospital is increased \$10,000, making it \$95,000. It keeps its \$20,000 for improvements. The maintenance fund of the Southern insane hospital is raised \$5,000, to \$85,000. The specific appropriation of \$60,500 for the State Normal School is cut to \$40,000.

The Senate amendment giving \$110,000 for the Feeble-minded institute is stricken out, as is its increase in the maintenance fund, which is left at \$80,000. The Senate's increase for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home is stricken out, but \$5,000 extra is given it for improvements.

The Attorney-general gets no \$700 for a typewriter. The Bureau of Statistics is lett at \$9,000, instead of \$7,000, as fixed by the House. The First Assistant Librarian is given \$1,100 per year and the second \$300, while the janitor gets \$720. For new books \$1,000 is given. The sheriff of the Supreme Court gets

\$500 per year, and the McMullen proviso. robbing of their salaries the judges the Legislature has gerrymandered out, is stricken out. The Supreme Court Reporter gets no \$600 for a clerk. The Momence rock appropriation of \$25,-

000, which has passed both Houses a separate bill, is stricken out, and the militia appropriation of \$87,000 is left in. The appropriation of \$2,000 for a new pedestal for the Morton monument remains in the bill. The \$1,000 voted to Quartermaster-general Pope is stricken out.

The State Board of Charities get \$5,000 instead of \$4,000, as fixed by the House. The southern prison gets an annual maintenance fund of \$85,000 instead of \$80,000. fixed by the House, and the warden is permitted to go ahead building his wall. The claim of Mrs. May for \$5,000 is stricken out, and these three claims put in by the Senate stand: D. P. Erwin and M. A. Downing, for the agricultural board litigation, \$612.95; Harriett B. Ward, \$343; one

Murphy, a janitor, \$25. PADDED OUT THE VOTE. Mr. Cullop gave his word that it out the \$25,000 below what the House made it, and Mr. Ader corroborated There was no further debate and the roll was called. This was a moment of excitement. The Republicans declined, most of them, to vote for it because they had no representative on the committee, and had no confidence in the statements of Cullop and Ader. Messrs. Hunter and Stakebake, however, voted for it, and their votes gave the Speaker the opportunity to pad the count and it carried. Of the Democrats Messrs, Blair, Clauser, Cooley, Cravens, Cunningham, Dalman, Gill, Johnson of Dearborn, Smith, Thornton, Washburn and Wilson of Marion voted against 1t. This made 49 for it and 39 against it. Cooley was prevailed upon to change his vote, and this gave it 50. The Speaker de-clared it carried by 51 to 38. Washburn's name was afterward changed to the aftirmative side on the roll, but he did not change his vote, and, even had he desired to, the rules of the House forbid changing a vote when it affects the result. The House dispersed without further ado.

THE SENATE'S ACTION. It was a late hour before the conference committee came back to the Senate with a report, and it at once took precedence of all other matter. Senator Magee spoke report, recognizing that it claiming it was

the best they could do after an eight-hour session. The bill was read, and recited the changes in the amended bill as reported in

The vote was taken immediately, and explanations of votes followed thick and fast. The niggardly manner in which the paring down was done seemed to strike all forcibly. Senator Boyd said he voted "no" because they had discriminated against institutions in which Republicans were interested, and had refused to allow any Republicans on the conference com-mittee. Senator Magee said the reason was that the Republican leader of the House had refused to have any Republican named on the committee in the House, and that the Senate was governed by the action of the Honse, all of which was a he out of the whole cloth. Senator Wishard stated and Magee admitted that he (Wishard) had made application on behalf of the Republicans in the Senate, Mr. Lindemuth is the leader in the House. Senator Loveland sent a note to him at once asking about the truth of the assertion, and he answered with an emphatic denial. The Republicans in the House had not refused, but had not been given a chance to go upon the committee. With the exceptions of Senator McHugh, of Marion. and Senator Wray the report was adopted by a party vote-29 ayes and 18 noes.

MIDNIGHT PANDEMONIUM. The announcemt of the vote on the report of the conference committee was the signal for the midnight music to begin. Pandemonium is not in it with a night session of the Indiana Senate when wrought up to the right pitch. The irrepressible McHugh of Tippecanoe, was on his feet demanding recognition, and speaking without it. Senator Lynn waved above his head a resolution which, as chairman of the committee on military affairs, he demanded the right to read. The order of business was House bills on third reading, but Senator Kern looked across to where Green Smith was lowering upon the Senate and promptly sprang to his feet, demanding that engressed House bill, No. 431, which, under the guise of a tax bill, had for its object the increase of the Attorney-general's salary beyond its present healthy proportions, should be taken up. Senator Loveland asked if the Attorney-general's report was yet printed and laid upon the desks so that the minority could call up the resolution of Senator Boyd, which that gentleman has been pressing for many weeks, to inquire into the attairs of the Attorney-general's office; and forty other members of this dignified assembly were waving their hands and testing the power of their lungs in an effort to get recognition. The clock over his head pointed to 10:53, and was still, Somebody had stopped it for the purpose of prolonging the session into Sunday, but when the presiding of-ficer's attention was called to the fact he produced his watch, and declared that the time of the Senate would be governed by

There was, in fact, a serious battle of contending forces. The fact was apparent that not more than one measure could be out of caucus, Cullop moved a conference committee, and the Democrats carried it. The Speaker appointed Cullop and Ader. The Republicans were astounded to find that they were not represented, but could do nothing. The Senate appointed Magee and Akin on the committee, again shutting out a Republican member.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S BIG JOB.

The conference committee did not get to that not more than one measure could be passed before midnight. The triends of the railroad insurance bill were pushing that to the front. The Robey race-track bill was again brought up and pushed aside. But Senator Kern hung to the willows and pressed his point with such persistence that the Lieutenant Governor finally yielded a rule which he had held against the Republicans all of the afternoon and entertained his motion for a suspension of the Senate for a suspension of the Senate rules. The motion prevailed, but before the question of the suspension of the con-stitutional rules could be acted upon Sen-ator McHugh, of Tippecanoe, got the floor and talked against time until the hour of 12 o'clock arrived and the Senate ad-

> Senate's First Passage of the Bill. Senator Magee, yesterday morning, called up the regular order, which was on the third reading of the appropriation bill, and demanded the previous question. It took until after 11 o'clock to read the bill. After the amendments had all been read, Senator Kennedy moved that further consideration of it be indefinitely postponed, and Senator McGregor seconded the motion, to which Senator McGregor addressed himself, stating that the appropriations had reached the sum of \$2,865,879.75, while the total revenue of the State was \$2.624,493.51, and he did not propose to vote for the iniquity. Senator Magee asked why this move to kill the bill was not made on the day bethe whole and nobody was forced to go on record in the matter. If the bill or a bill appropriating money were not passed the Senate might as well adjourn and go home.
> Senator McHugh, of Tippecance, moved to amend the motion to kill the bill by recommitting it to a committee of one, with instructions to strike ous all the amendments made by the Senate. On this proposition a parliamentary quibble arose as to which motion should have precedence. Senator Morgan said Senator McHugh was unfair and unkind, as his School for Feeble-minded would, by his motion, be left

over the House's figures and a cut of \$5,000 | Senator Parker demanded the previous question on the motion to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the bill, which was voted down by 37 to 12. Then a vote on the bill as amended was taken, and resulted as follows (the Republicans in italics):

Ayes-Aiken, Beck, Bingham, Bird, Boyd, Cranor, Ellison, Fulk, Gifford, Griffith, Hobson, Kean, Kopelke, Leyden, Magee, McCutcheon, McDonald, McHugh, McHugh, McLean, Mc-Manus, Morgan, Newby, Parker, Smith, Thomp-son and Wishard-27.

Noes-Baker, Barnes, Chandler, Crumpacker, French, Gilman, Holcomb, Holland, Kennedy, Loveland, Lynn, McGregor, McKelvey. Moore, Seller, Stuart, Sweeney, Thayer, Vail, Wiggs,

Wray and Yaryan-22.

Useless Scheme That Failed. During the morning Mr. Cullop introduced in the House a bill appropriating \$975,000, of which \$340,000 was to pay the bonds due April 1 next, \$370,000 to pay bonds due April 1, 1894, and \$265,000 to pay interest. He stated that this was introduced as a precautionary measure, in the event that the general appropriation bill should fail. Mr. Lindemuth asked what right he had to assume that the bill would fail, and he said he had none. Most of the Republicans and a large number of Democrats declined to suspend the rules, and the motion to do so failed by a vote of 43 to 33. This bill is entirely unnecessary, for the treasurer already has power to pay these bonds and interest when they fall due, or, rather, is compelled to. In order to do it he is even given power to borrow

ROBBED OF POLITICAL RIGHTS.

[Concluded from Third Page.] of boiler inspection, defining the duties of its officers. Senator McLean opposed the bill, stating that he considered it as a poor excuse for several men to get office, who would have in such office a sinecure. It was merely a new tax. Senator Yaryan had met the same bill before in the last Legislature, when it was voted down. He had consulted engineers, and had found them unanimously of his opinion.

Senator Cranor was in favor of the bill. Senator Magee said it was the fifth time he would have the pleasure of voting against the bill. It was a vicious measure, and gave the inspector the power to close down any factory at any time he chose. Senator Parker made a short, vivacious speech, denying the authenticity of statistics which had been presented by those opposing the bill that the greater number of the exploding boilers during the year in this State had been movable ones. Senator Boyd did not think the passage of such a bill necessary. The bill failed by a vote of 19 to 24.

THE ROUSE AT NIGHT.

A Number of Minor Bills Passed and the Usual Horse Play Indulged In.

The House held a session last night and induiged in the usual horse play of throwing books and "raising Cain" generally. Such time as was not occupied in this and in action upon the appropriation bill, was devoted to passing a number of minor Senate bills that have been lying on the Speaker's desk for two or three days. Senator Barnes's bill, providing that road supervisors shall be appointed by

township trustees instead of being elected by the people, was championed by Mr. Barnes in the House and passed. Senator Kern's bill, further enlarging the jurisdiction of the Appellate Court, tak-

ing in all foreclosures of statutory liens up to the amount of \$500, with a slight

amendment by the House, was passed

Senator Baker's bill to amend the partition law so as to apportion the costs among all the parties was explained by Mr. McMullen, and failed for want of a constitutional majority.

Senator Seller's bill compelling employers

of women and girls to provide suitable seats for them, passed without debate, by a unanimous vote. Senator Kern's bill to enlarge the powers of justices of the peace so that they can swear in almost anybody as a constable,

passed. Senator Fulk's bill, providing for the recording of leases for rights of way and their lapse if not recorded within forty-five

days, passed without trouble. Senator Holcomb's bill, providing that the auditor's reports of commissioners' allowances may be printed in any paper of general circulation, instead of in the paper of largest circulation, got enough votes to take it through.

Senator Baker's bill, which had failed a few minutes before, was called up by Mr. Sulzer. On this second effort the bill aronsed a whole lot of discussion. It was more or less interesting to lawyers, and in the want of something better to do, they killed time talking on this bill. It got just en ough votes to pass it.

Senutor Gifford's bill, providing for the building of lateral gravel roads to main pikes, was the occasion for an attempted explanation by the "Sleeping Beauty," which caused a vast amount of amusement. The bill was defeated by a vote of 20 to 56. Senator McLean's bill. relating to orphane' homes, failed for want of a constitutional majority.

Senator Thayer's building association bill, providing that interest may be paid semi-annually by borrowers, passed after much difficulty in holding a quorum. The doors were locked.

Senator Newby's electric-light bill died

died for want of breath. The vote showed no quorum, and Dr. Thornton moved to adjourn, but as the appropriation bill had not yet come in, the Chair declined to put the motion. The Doorkeeper was sent to the Senate to drag in members, with orders to

Mr. Thornton called up the McLean or-phans' home bill, and this time it passed. Senator Gifford's bill to assess ditch assessments against town corporations passed without a vote to spare.

Signed by the Governor.

A message from the Governor yesterday morning stated that he had signed Senate Bills 132, for lighting towns with electricity; 225, requiring mine owners to pay laborers every two weeks; 338, in regard to the assessment of real estate in newly incorporated cities, and 261, con-cerning the government of cities of fifty thousand inhabitants. The Governor also signed the following

Senate Bill No. 244: An act authorizing the wardens of the State Prison North and the State Prison South to purchase, feed and dispose of

cattle and swine in certain cases, etc. Senate Bill No. 19: An act to extend the benefit of paying assessments for street, alley and sewer improvements in installments. House Bill No. 118: An act fixing the salaries of the judges of the Circuit and Supreme courts of this State, and when the same shall be paid,

and providing in what manner the judges in counties of certain population such salaries may be increased, etc. House Bill No. 396: An act to legalize the in-ecrporation of the Mutual Life and Endowment Association of Indiana, and to legalize the acts of said corporation and all the contracts of said corporation, to and with all persons, and all the official acts of board of directors thereof, etc.

House Bill No. 31: An act concerning the con-struction of free gravel, stone or other macad-amized roads, providing for their location, the manner of their construction, and providing for the payment of the same and for their main-Senate Bill No.267: An act to repeal Section 3 of an act entitled an act providing for the assess-ment and collection of certain taxes for the com-pletion of the soldiers' and sailors' monument,

Senate Bill No. 360: An act to amend Section 16 of an act entitled "an act for the incorporation of building, loan-fund and savings associations," an act which became a law by lapse of time March 11, 1885.

Senate Bill No. 56: An act entitled "an act to amend Sections 1 and 11 of an act entitled an act providing for metropolitan police in all cities of 29,000 or more inhabitants, and for the appointment of police commissioners, etc." Senate Bill No. 280: An act entitled "an act to amend Section 1 of an act entitled an act to amend Section 1 of an act concerning the organization and perpetuity of voluntary associations, and adding supplemental sections." etc. Senate Bill No. 194: An act providing for the title and custody of certain public school property of

the State, etc. Senate Bill No.181: An act providing for the reg-ulation and supervision of toreign and domestic building, loan-fund, savings or investment asso-ciations, making and filing of statements of the condition and the examination of the affairs of

the same, etc.

Senate Bill No. 170: An act authorizing boards of trustees of incorporated towns to appoint deputy marshals, and prescribing their duties Senate Bill No. 157: An act authorizing the condemnation and purchase of lands, easements and right of way for the disposition of sewage of

the institutions of the State of Indiana, benevolent and educational, etc.
Senate Bill No. 143: An act to authorize the organization and incorporation of loan, trust and safe-deposit companies, and defining their powers, rights and duties and other matters connected therewith.

Senate Bill No. 114: An act to amend an act to provide savings banks, and an act to amend an act to provide for the organization of savings

Fooled the Speaker. The Speaker expected to keep the House in session most of the noon hour yesterday. but about a quarter before 12 he called Mc-Mullin to the chair while he went to the Senate a moment to see how the appropriation bill was getting along. While he was gone Behymer introduced a spread-eagle resolution about Cleveland's inauguration and adjourning the House until 2 o'clock in his honor. Mr. Lindemuth made the point of order that the inauguration was already over an hour ago and the resolution out of date, but the House passed it

breaking his neck to get back into the Momence Rock Commissioners Get \$25,000. The Momence rock bill, appropriating \$25,000, which had already passed the Senate, was called up by Mr. Dinwiddle in the House, the first thing yesterday morning, and a roll call taken. Mr. Cullop, in explaining his vote, spoke for the bill, as did Mr. Dinwiddie. Mr. Farlow explained why he voted no, and Fippen told a story of how some woman was drowned in Tipton county. Thereforefore he voted no. Mr. Gregg voted for it, and explained that it would reclaim 600,000 acres and put it on the tax duplicate, Mr. Hench couldn't resist telling why he voted for it. The bill

passed by a vote of 66 to 28. Minor Senate Bills Passed.

Senator Sweeney's little bill for the legalization of mortgages drawn or acknowledged in foreign countries passed the House without debate.

Senator Moore's turnpike repair bill. providing that this repair work may be let out in sections by the commissioners, came down on third reading and was explained by Mr. Heagy, but nobody understood it. It passed, however.

Senator Kern's bill, to increase the number of reports issued by the Supreme Court Reporter, and increase his compensation. passed by a vote of 58 to 17.

Money to Keep Out Cholera. Senator Seller's bill appropriating \$50,000 in the contingency of cholera coming to Indiana, to be expended in preventing its spread, by the Governor and Board of Health, came down in the House after "Doe" Metcalf had made the air blue all morning, and passed. Cullop and Fippen opposed it, but McCallister, Hord, Redman and Blair spoke for it, and it passed by a vote of 51 to 20.

A Blow at Trade Unions.

To the Editor of the Indianapoils Journal: Is not that anti-trust bill which passed the House yesterday a deadly blow at labor unions? If it becomes a law as it was printed in to-day's Journal it certainly will kill labor unious, for it makes unlawful "combinations of capital, skill or acts of two or more persons, firms, corpora-tions, or associations of persons," etc., the pur-pose of which is "to create or carry out restric-tions in trade," "to increase or reduce the price of merchandise or commodities," "to make or enter into, or execute or carry out any contract.

Senstor Thayer's road bill came down, and Mr. Hunter and Mr. Jordan explained that it required more specific reports from superintendents of construction of gravel roads to county auditors, and provided for the superintendent's removal in certain contingenciese The bill passed without trouble. IN PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING:: GOODS

\$100	BEDROOM SUITES cut to	\$65.00
	BEDROOM SUITES cut to	50.00
	BEDROOM SUITES cut to	30.00
	BEDROOM SUITES cut to	22.50
	BEDROOM SUITES cut to	17.50
	PARLOR SUITES cut to	6140.00
150	PARLOR SUITES cut to	110.00
	PARLOR SUITES cut to	65.00
	PARLOR SUITES cut to	
	PARLOR SUITES cut to	
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Senator Kennedy's bill regarding town selections had nobody to explain it, and selections had nobody to explain it, and

\$37.50.

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\$35 COOK STOVES for\$25.0	V
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obligation op agreement of any kind or description by which they shall bind or have bound themselves not to sell or dispose of, any article or commodity, or article of trade, use, merchandise, commerce or consumption, below a common standard figure, or card, or list price, or by which they shall agree in any manner to keep the price of such article or commodity at a fixed or graduated figure." etc. Violations of the law are to be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000. You can see by reading that bill that it is a death blow to labor unions, and you will confer a great favor to them by unmasking this infamous bill as soon as possible. UNION MAN. Indianapolis, Feb. 3.

ACTOR BLANEY CAPIASED.

Local Ticket Broker Collects a Debt Due Since Blaney's Broker Days.

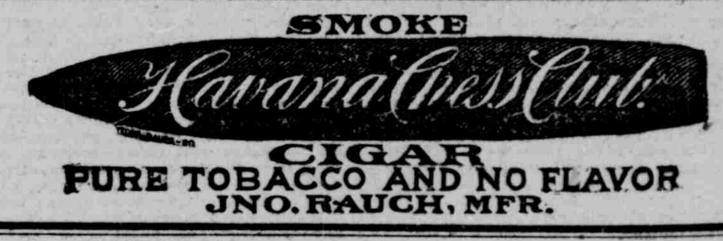
Yesterday afternoon Charles P. Webb the South Illinois-street ticket broker. went before Justice Daniels and made affidavit upon which a capies was issued for the arrest of C. E. Blaney, the erstwhile and adjourned just as the Speaker was manager and proprietor of the "Railroad Ticket" combination, which was at English's Theater the latter part of the week. The amount of the indebtedness was \$16, which Webb claimed Blaney had owed him since 1889. There was a peculiar story connected with the whole business. Blaney was himself at one time a ticket broker, and the amount claimed by Webb was due as rebates upon tickets sold or exchanged. To the constable who served the caulas upon him last night he admitted that he owed about \$900 to ticket brokers in all the larger cities in the country, due

on rebates not paid. At 8 o'clock Constable Sorters appeared at the theater with the capies and had no difficulty in finding his man. When he read the writ to him Blaney said he would go upon the stage and see one of the company. "Never mind; you stay where you are and send for anybody you want," said the constable, who had been warned that Blaney was a hard man to catch. After considerable palavering Blaney and a friend connected with the company accompanied the constable to the Occidental Hotel, and there, in lieu of the money, Blaney gave the constable his gold watch and chain, with ticket punch charm. overcoat and 50 cents in money, borrowed from the friend; to secure the debt, and the constable departed with the goods, Blaney told the constable that he no longer had any interest in the company, as this had been turned over to the troupe presenting it to pay their salaries.

M'FEE WENT EAST.

Reputed Agreement with His Bondsmen that He Is to Make Good His Stealings.

Within a short time after his release upon a bond in the sum of \$3,000 John R. McFee, under indictment for forgery, left the city, and it is said that he returned immediately to Philadelphia where he was arrested. It is said that this was the understanding when bond was furnished. McFee was to return East and attempt to raise money from his Eastern friends to pay his obligations here.
Prosecuting Attorney Holtzman denied the report that the cases against MoFee were not to be set down for trial till the middle of the summer.



CITY NEWS NOTES.

A song service will be given this evening at Plymouth Church by pupils of the Institute for Blind, under direction of Prof. Newland.

The Bedford Telephone Company, of Bedford, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State yesterday. Capital stock, \$5,000. Professor Vories, Superintendent of Pub-

lic Instruction, is again able to attend to office duties, after being confined to his room by illness for several weeks. The many friends of Miss May Martin, sister of H. D. and Dr. H. H. Martin, of Denver, Col., will be pained to hear of her seri-

ous illness at her home in Denver. The notorious David McPeak was again arrested yesterday afternoon by detectives Kinney and Richards. This time it is for grand larceny. He is accused of stealing \$32 from Thomas Cochran.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given March 15 at the Y. M. C. A. Hall for the benefit of the sufferers of the gas explosion, corner of Illinois and Twenty-sixth streets, Feb. 14.

The cost of maintenance of the Central Hospital for the Insane during the month of February was \$9,766.08, warrants being drawn by the Auditor of State for the same on the State Treasury yesterday. William and Frank Rafert, brothers, were arrested by patrolmen McClelland

yesterday afternoon for assault and battery on each other. William was fined in the Police Court a few days ago for the same offense. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday

to Daniel P. McPherson and Sarah Jane White, Charles W. McAdams and Iva Adams, Walter O. Soulze and Margaret Rabennack, Samuel Schwartz and Fannie Finkelstein, Lucius A. Cole and Sarah C. Skaggs.

The Indianapolis Clerious will meet at the home of Rev. E. G. Hunter, No. 175 Cedar street, to-morrow, at 11 A. M. Holy communion will be celebrated in Holy Innocents Church, after which the Rev. J. H. Ranger will read a paper on "Church Clubs." Such organizations have been formed in many of the leading cities of the

Kindergarten Sewing Society.

The ladies will meet Tuesday forenoons in March at Mrs. W. D. Cooper's, No. 350 College avenue, to sew for the children in the schools of the free kindergarten. Donations are requested.

The United States Is.

The Independent. We prefer to use the name of this country as a compound noun with a singular verb. We say "The United States is a Nation." not "are a nation." But we observe that in one of the Hawaiian documents lately furnished by our State Department the verb following the name of the country is a'ways plural, as if the United States were negotiating as separate entities and



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TEFFERSONVILLE, IND., MARCH 4, 189 here until 11 o'clock a. m. (central standard time).
Tuesday, the 4th day of April, 1893, and then opened, for furnishing at the Quartermaster's Depot here, various articles of quartermaster's stores such as stationery, office safes, coffins, lawn mowers, ash bar-

rels, ranges, range and stove castin s, coal scuttles, horse blankets, horse brushes, curry combs. dump and hand carts, wagon parts, wheelbarrows, wagon covers, axle grease, rope, horse and mule shoes, horse shoe nails, iron, paints, oils, miscellaneous tools and hardware. shoe halls, fron, paints, oils, miscellaneous tools and hardware, etc. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any part of the supplies bid for. All information furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores." and addressed to Colonel HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster, general, U. S. Army Depot Quartermaster.

not as a single government, Since the wat we have the right to claim to be a Nation as well as btates.

The Cause of It.

New York Mail and Express. This call for gold by Europe has not been occasioned alone by a desire to be on the safe side in case of war, but as well by a loss of confidence in the stability of the United States government under Demo-Cratic control. This state of think be unpleasant to the business public, but it is highly complimentary to President

Harrison. There Will Be Early Opportunity.

New York Evening Post (Mug.) The brightest act of Harrison's administration is his recognition of the justice of minority representation by the appointment of a Democrat to the Supreme Bench, and Cleveland cannot do better than to follow this example whenever the dietates of fair play and the interests of the public

service will permit.

Don't Mention It. It can be said, without risk of contradiction, that Mr. Jenks is willing to drop the subject if every body else in